IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION No 10602 of 2001

For Approval and Signature:

Hon'ble MR.JUSTICE A.L.DAVE

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1. Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgements? : NO

2. To be referred to the Reporter or not? : NO

3. Whether Their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgement? : NO

4. Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution of India, 1950 of any Order made thereunder? : NO

5. Whether it is to be circulated to the Civil Judge? : NO

RAJENDRASINH @ RAJU CHANDRASINH SOLANKI

Versus

STATE OF GUJARAT

Appearance:

1. Special Civil Application No. 10602 of 2001

MR HR PRAJAPATI for Petitioner No. 1

MR MR PRAJAPATI for Petitioner No. 1

MR SS PATEL, AGP, for Respondents No. 1-3

CORAM : MR.JUSTICE A.L.DAVE

Date of decision: 13/02/2002

ORAL JUDGEMENT

1. The Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad City, Ahmedabad, passed an order on the 24th July, 2001, in exercise of powers under Section 3(2) of the Gujarat Prevention of Anti-Social Activities Act, 1985 ("PASA

Act" for short), detaining the petitioner under the provisions of the said Act.

2. The detaining authority took into consideration three registered offences against the petitioner and statements of two anonymous witnesses and branded him as a bootlegger. The detaining authority observed that the petitioner is required to be immediately prevented from pursuing his activities, which are detrimental to public order. The authority also considered the possibility of resorting to less drastic remedies and came to a conclusion that detention under PASA Act is the only remedy that can be resorted to.

3. Learned advocate for the petitioner, Ms.Prajapati assails this order on the ground that when the order was passed, the man was not even arrested. The detaining authority observed that he may be arrested and he may obtain bail and may pursue his activities thereafter and, therefore, his immediate detention is required. This is not a legitimate ground for satisfying that the detenu is required to be detained. He, therefore, urged that the petition may be allowed.

4. Mr. S.S. Patel, learned Assistant Government Pleader, has opposed this petition.

5. There is no dispute about the factual aspects. When the order of detention was passed, the detenu was not even arrested. Anticipating that he may be arrested and he may apply for bail and obtain bail from a competent Court, the detaining authority deemed it necessary to detain the petitioner. In this regard, decision of the Apex Court in the case of Amritlal v. Union Government, AIR 2000 SC 3675 may be profitably referred to. It was observed that the satisfaction of the authority based on likelihood of detenu moving an application for bail is not sufficient. That likelihood of detenu moving an application for bail is different from likelihood to be released on bail and, therefore, the order of detention was quashed. This judgment would be squarely applicable to the facts of the present case. Hence, this petition deserves to be allowed.

6. In the result, the petition is allowed. The impugned order of detention dated the 24th July, 2001, passed against the detenu is hereby quashed and set aside. The detenu-Rajendrasinh @ Raju Chandrasinh Solanki is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if not required in any other case. Rule is made absolute with no orders as to costs.

7. Direct service is permitted.

[A.L. DAVE, J.]

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